

Western Carolinian.

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By PHIL WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1823.

[VOL. IX. NO. 446.]

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of
Jewelry, Watches, Jewellery, &c.
Silver-Ware, &c.
as was ever offered for sale in this place; his jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.
All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.
ROBERT WYNNE.
Salisbury, May 26, 1823.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.
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ROBERT WYNNE.
Salisbury, May 26, 1823.

Extensive Coach Factory.
THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lincoln and the people at large for the liberal patronage hitherto extended towards him for a number of years in the above business; the continual increase of custom has enabled the subscriber to enlarge his establishment and employ several additional hands, some of which with his own force are unexcelled. He has from fifteen to 20 hands employed at the different branches of the above business, which enable him to complete jobs at uncommonly short notice and decidedly superior to any ever manufactured in this section of country, both for durability and elegance of style. With care the subscriber warrants his work to stand good for 12 months. He has several thousand dollars worth of work in a state of forwardness which will be completed in a short time; he keeps constantly on hand Carriages of every description which he disposes of unusually low. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, as work can be purchased here as cheap as in Charleston or elsewhere.
MAKIN C. PHIPPS.
Lincoln, N. C. Nov. 24, 1823.

Coach Making Business.
BROWN & HARRIS having formed a partnership in the above business, respectfully inform the citizens of the town of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have removed their Coach Making Establishment to the building formerly occupied by Jacob Kider, Esq. as a Store, three doors east of the Court House, on Main street; where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business, in a style equal if not superior to any ever done in the place. They have on hand, and will continue to make,
Carriages, Gigs, and Sulkeys,
of all descriptions, to order; or sell on accommodating terms to any person wishing to purchase.
From somewhat long experience in their line, and most strict attention to business, they flatter themselves they will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize them.
REPAIRS, of every description, will be done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.
NATHAN BROWN,
GEO. M. HARRIS.
Salisbury, Nov. 17, 1823.

Boot and Shoe Making.
THOMAS MULL, Jr.
RESPECTFULLY informs his acquaintances and the public, that, having purchased Mr. Eben. Dickson's Boot and Shoe establishment in the town of Salisbury, and employed that gentleman as Foreman of the shop, he is prepared to execute all orders for making
Boots and Shoes,
of every description, on short notice, and for reasonable prices.
He intends constantly to keep a supply of the most superior Northern Leather, and to employ from 15 to 20 first rate workmen; which will enable him to make the most elegant kinds of Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and of the very best materials. He also keeps an assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand, manufactured at his own shop, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied on a sudden emergency.
Owing to the pressure of the times, he will allow a liberal indulgence to those he feels safe in trusting.
His utmost efforts shall be used to give entire satisfaction to all his customers, and he hopes thereby to secure their continued confidence and patronage.
Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1823.

Committed to the Jail
OF Lincoln County North Carolina, on the 14th inst. a Negro man who says his name is Charles about 30 years of age; about 5 feet 6 inches high; says he belongs to Edward Eakels of Wilkes county, Georgia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Jailor.
November 29th, 1823.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following Message of the President of the United States, was communicated to both Houses of Congress, on Tuesday, the 2d December, it being the 2d session of the 30th Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.
[CONCLUDED.]

The United States of America, and the People of every State of which they are composed are each of them sovereign powers. The legislative authority of the whole is exercised by Congress under authority granted them in the common Constitution. The legislative power of each State is exercised by assemblies deriving their authority from the Constitution of the State. Each is Sovereign within its own province. The distribution of power between them presupposes that these authorities will move in harmony with each other. The members of the State and General Governments are all under oath to support both, and allegiance is due to the one and to the other. The case of a conflict between these two powers has not been supposed; nor has any provision been made for it in our institutions; as a virtuous nation of ancient times existed more than five centuries without a law for the punishment of perjury.

More than once, however, in the progress of our history, have the People and the Legislatures of one or more States, in moments of excitement, been instigated to this conflict; and the means of effecting this impulse have been allegations that the acts of Congress to be resisted were unconstitutional. The People of no one State have ever delegated to their Legislature the power of pronouncing an act of Congress unconstitutional; but they have delegated to them powers, by the exercise of which the execution of the laws of Congress within the State may be resisted. If we suppose the case of such conflicting legislation sustained by the corresponding Executive and Judicial authorities, patriotism and Philanthropy turn their eyes from the condition in which the parties would be placed, and from that of the people of both which must be its victims.

The Report from the Secretary of War, and from the various subordinate offices of the resort of that department, present an exposition of the public administration of affairs connected with them, through the course of the current year. The present state of the army, and the distribution of the force of which it is composed, will be seen from the Report of the Major General. Several alterations in the disposal of the troops have been found expedient in the course of the year, and the discipline of the army, though not entirely free from exception, has been generally good.

The attention of Congress is particularly invited to that part of the Report of the Secretary of War which concerns the existing system of our relations with Indian tribes. At the establishment of the Federal Government, under the present Constitution of the United States, the principle was adopted of considering them as foreign and independent powers; and also of proprietors of lands. They were, moreover, considered as savages, whom it was our policy and our duty to use our influence in converting to christianity, and in bringing within the pale of civilization.

As independent Powers, we negotiated with them by treaties; as proprietors we purchased of them all the lands which we could prevail upon them to sell—as brethren of the human race, rude and ignorant, we endeavored to bring them to the knowledge of religion and of letters. The ultimate design was to incorporate into our own institutions that portion of them which could be converted to the state of civilization. In the practice of European States, before our Revolution, they had been considered as children to be governed; as tenants at discretion, to be disposed of as occasion might require; as hunters to be indemnified by trifling concessions for removal from the grounds when their game was exterminated. In changing the system, it would seem as if a full contemplation of the consequences of the change had been taken. We have been far more successful in the acquisition of their lands than in imparting to them the principles, or inspiring them with the spirit of civilization. But in appropriating to ourselves their hunting grounds, we have brought upon ourselves the obligation of providing them with subsistence; and when we have had the rare good fortune of teaching them the arts of civilization, and the doctrines of christianity, we have unexpectedly found them forming, in the midst of ourselves, communities claiming to be independent of ours, and rivals of sovereignty within the territories of the members of our Union. This state of things requires

that a remedy should be provided. A remedy which, while it shall do justice to those unfortunate children of nature, may secure to the members of our confederation their rights of sovereignty and of soil. As the outline of a project to that effect, the views presented in the report of the Secretary of War are recommended to the consideration of Congress.

The Report from the Engineer Department presents a comprehensive view of the progress which has been made in the great systems promotive of the public interest, commenced and organized under the authority of Congress, and the effects of which have already contributed to the security, as they will hereafter largely contribute to the honor and dignity of the nation.

The first of these great systems is that of fortifications, commenced immediately after the close of our last war, under the salutary experience which the events of that war had impressed upon our countrymen of its necessity. Introduced under the auspices of my immediate predecessor, it has been continued with the persevering and liberal encouragement of the Legislature; and combined with corresponding exertions for the gradual increase and improvement of the Navy, prepares for our extensive country a condition of defence adapted to any critical emergency which the varying course of events may bring forth. Our advances in these concerted systems have for the last ten years been steady and progressive; and in a few years more will be so completed as to leave no cause for apprehension that our sea coast will ever again offer a theatre of hostile invasion.

The next of these cardinal measures of policy, is the preliminary to great and lasting works of public improvement, in the surveys of roads, examination for the course of canals, and labours for the removal of the obstructions of rivers and harbours, first commenced by the Act of Congress of 30th April, 1824.

The reports exhibit in one table the funds appropriated at the last and preceding Sessions of Congress, for all these fortifications, surveys and works of public improvement; the manner in which these funds have been applied, the amount expended upon the several works under construction, and the further sums which may be necessary to complete them. In a second, the works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.

In a third, the report of the annual Board of Visitors at the Military Academy at West Point. For thirteen fortifications erected on various points of our Atlantic coast from Rhode Island to Louisiana, the aggregate expenditure of the year has fallen a little short of one million of dollars.

For the preparation of five additional reports of reconnoissances and surveys since the last Session of Congress, for the civil construction upon thirty-seven different public works commenced, eight others for which specific appropriations have been made by Acts of Congress, and twenty other incipient surveys under the authority given by the Act of 30th April, 1824, about one million more of dollars have been drawn from the Treasury.

To these two millions of dollars are to be added to the appropriation of 250,000 dollars, to commence the erection of a Breakwater near the mouth of the Delaware River; the subscriptions to the Delaware and Chesapeake—the Louisville and Portland, the Dismal Swamp, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canals; the large donations of lands to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Alabama, for objects of improvements within those States, and the sums appropriated for Light Houses, Buoys and Piers on the coast; and a full view will be taken of the munificence of the Nation in the application of its resources to the improvement of its own condition.

Of these great national undertakings the Academy at West Point is among the most important in itself, and the most comprehensive in its consequences. In that Institution, a part of the Revenue of the Nation is applied to defray the expense of educating a competent portion of her youth, chiefly to the knowledge and the duties of military life. It is the living armoury of the Nation. While the other works of improvement enumerated in the reports now presented to the attention of Congress are destined to ameliorate the face of nature; to multiply the facilities of communication between the different parts of the Union; to assist the labors, increase the comforts, and enhance the enjoyments of individuals, the instruction acquired at West Point enlarges the dominion and expands the capacities of the mind. Its beneficial results are already experienced in the composition of the army, and their influence is felt to the intellectual progress of so-

city. The Institution is susceptible still of great improvement from benefactions proposed by several successive Boards of Visitors, to whose earnest and repeated recommendations I cheerfully add my own.

With the usual annual reports from the Secretary of the Navy and the Board of Commissioners, will be exhibited to the view of Congress the execution of the laws relating to that Department of the public service. The repression of piracy in the West Indian and in the Grecian Seas has been effectually maintained with scarcely any exception. During the War between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil, frequent collisions between belligerent acts of power and the rights of neutral commerce occurred. Licentious blockades, irregularly enlisted or impressed seamen, and the property of honest commerce seized with violence, and even plundered under legal pretences, are disorders never separable from the conflicts of war upon the ocean.—With a portion of them, the correspondence of our commanders on the Eastern aspect of the South American coast, and among the Islands of Greece, discover how far we have been involved. In these the honor of our country and the rights of our citizens have been asserted and vindicated. The appearance of new squadrons in the Mediterranean, and the blockade of the Dardanelles indicate the danger of other obstacles to the freedom of commerce, and the necessity of keeping our Naval force in those Seas. To the suggestions repeated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and tending to the permanent improvement of this institution, I invite the favourable consideration of Congress.

A resolution of the House of Representatives requesting that one of our small public vessels should be sent to the Pacific Ocean and South Sea, to examine the coasts, Islands, Harbours, Shoals, and Reefs in those Seas, and to ascertain their true situation. The vessel is nearly ready to depart; the successful accomplishment of the expedition may be greatly facilitated by suitable Legislative provisions; and particularly by an appropriation to defray its necessary expense. The addition of a second and perhaps a third vessel, with a slight aggravation of the cost, would contribute much to the safety of the citizens embarked on this undertaking, the results of which may be of the deepest interest to our country.

With the report of the Secretary of the Navy, will be submitted, in conformity to the Act of Congress, of 3d of March, 1827, for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the U. S. statements of the expenditures under that act, and of the measures taken for carrying the same into effect. Every section of that statute contains a distinct provision, looking to the great object of the whole, the gradual improvement of the Navy. Under its salutary sanctions, stores of ship timber have been procured, and are in process of seasoning and preservation for the future uses of the Navy. Arrangements have been made for the preservation of the live oak timber growing on the lands of the United States, and for its reproduction to supply at future and distant days the waste of that most valuable material for ship building, by the great consumption of it yearly for the commercial and for the military marine of our country. The construction of the two Dry Docks at Charleston and at Norfolk, is making satisfactory progress towards a durable establishment. The examinations and enquiries to ascertain the expediency of a Marine Railway at Pensacola, though not yet accomplished, have been postponed, but to be the more effectually made. The Navy Yards of the United States have been examined, and plans for their improvement, and the preservation of the public property therein; at Portsmouth, Charleston, Philadelphia, Washington and Gosport; and to which two others are to be added, have been prepared, and received my sanction; and no other portion of my public duties has been performed with a more intimate conviction of its importance to the future welfare and security of the Union.

With the report from the Postmaster General, is exhibited a comparative view of the gradual increase of that establishment, from five to 35 years, since 1792 till this time, in the number of Post Offices, which has grown from less than two hundred to nearly eight thousand; in the revenue yielded by them, which, from sixty-seven thousand dollars, has swollen to upwards of a million and a half, and in the number of Post Roads, which, from five thousand six hundred and forty two, have multiplied to one hundred and thirty six thousand. While, in the same period of time, the population of the Union has been thrice doubled, the rate of increase of these offices is nearly forty-

and of the revenue, and travelled million, from twenty five for one. The increase of revenue, within the last five years, has been nearly equal to the whole revenue of the Department in 1813.

The expenditures of the Department, during the year which ended on the 1st of July last, have exceeded the receipts by a sum of about twenty five thousand dollars. The excess has been occasioned by the increase of mail conveyances and facilities, to the extent of near eight hundred thousand miles. It has been supplied by collections from the Postmasters of the arrangements of preceding years. While the correct principle seems to be, that the income levied by the Department should defray all its expenses, it has never been the policy of this Government to raise from this establishment any revenue to be applied to any other purpose. The suggestion of the Postmaster General, that the insurance of the safe transmission of money by the mail might be assumed by the Department, for a moderate and competent remuneration, will deserve the consideration of Congress.

A Report from the Commissioner of the public buildings in this City exhibits the expenditures upon them in the course of the current year. It will be seen that the humane and benevolent intentions of Congress in providing, by the Act of 20th Mar., 1826, for the erection of a Penitentiary in this district, have been accomplished. The authority of further Legislation is now required for the removal to this tenement of the offenders against the laws, sentenced to atone by personal confinement for their crimes, and to provide a code for their employment and government while thus confined.

The Commissioners appointed conformably to the Act of 3d March, 1827, to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sum paid by the Government of Great Britain under the Convention of 13th November, 1826, closed their labors on the 30th of August last, by awarding to the claimants the sum of one million one hundred and ninety seven thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighteen cents; leaving a balance of seven thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, which was distributed ratably amongst all the claimants to whom awards had been made, according to the directions of the Act.

The exhibits appended to the Report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, present the actual condition of that common property of the Union. The amount paid the Treasury from the proceeds of lands, during the year 1827, and the first half of 1828, falls little short of two millions of dollars. The propriety of further extending the time for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchase of the public lands, limited, by the Act of 21st March last, to the fourth of July next, will claim the consideration of Congress, to whose vigilance and careful attention to regulation, disposal and preservation of this great national inheritance has by the People of the United States been intrusted.

Among the important subjects to which the attention of the present Congress has already been invited, and which may occupy their further and deliberate discussion, will be the provision to be made for taking the fifth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States. The Constitution of the United States requires that this enumeration should be made within every term of ten years, and the date from which the last enumeration commenced was the first Monday of August of the year 1820. The laws under which the former enumerations were taken, were enacted at the Session of Congress immediately preceding the operation. But considerable inconveniences were experienced from the delay of legislation to so late a period. That law, like those of the preceding enumerations, directed that the census should be taken by the Marshals of the several districts and Territories, under instructions from the Secretary of State. The preparation and transmission of the Marshals of those instructions, required more time than was then allowed between the passage of the law and the day when the enumeration was to commence. The term of six months, limited for the returns of the Marshals, was also found even then too short; and must be more so now, when an additional population of at least three millions must be presented on the returns. As they are to be made at the short session of Congress, it would, as well as from other considerations, be more convenient to commence the enumeration from an earlier period of the year than the first of August. The most favorable season would be the spring. On a review of the former

enumerations, it will be found that the plan for taking every census has contained improvements upon that of its predecessor. The last is still susceptible of much improvement. The third census was the first at which any account was taken of the manufactures of the country. It was repeated at the last enumeration, but the returns in both cases were necessarily very imperfect. They must always be so, resting of course only on the communications voluntarily made by individuals interested in some of the manufacturing establishments. Yet they contain much valuable information, and may by some supplementary provision of the law, be rendered more effective. The columns of age, commencing from infancy, have hitherto been confined to a few periods, all under the number of 45 years. Important knowledge would be obtained by extending these columns, in intervals of human life. The labor of taking them would be a trifling addition to that already prescribed, and the result would exhibit comparative tables of longevity highly interesting to the country. I deem it my duty further to observe, that much of the imperfections in the last and perhaps of preceding enumerations proceeded from the inadequateness of the compensations allowed to the Marshals and their assistants in taking them.

In closing this communication, it only remains for me to assure the Legislature of my continued earnest wish for the adoption of measures recommended by me heretofore, and yet to be acted on by them; and of the cordial concurrence on my part in every constitutional provision which may receive their sanction during the session, tending to the general welfare.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington, December 2, 1828.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.—Mr. Doherty, presented a bill to provide for the final settlement of Executors and Administrators.

Mr. Wellborn presented the petition of J. Pennel of Wilkes.

Thursday, Dec. 4.—The senate were occupied most of this day in consideration of the resolutions for obtaining for this state a proportionate part of the public funds for the purpose of internal improvement.

The bill making an appropriation for draining Mattamuskeet lake, was rejected, 32 to 26.

Friday, Dec. 5.—Mr. Ramsey presented a bill to amend an act to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent expenses of Government.

Mr. Mears, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported, with sundry amendments, the bill giving compensation to Patrollers.

Mr. M. also reported from the same committee, that no explanation is necessary as to the effect produced on the commission of a Justice of the Peace by his being elected Sheriff.

Mr. Shober presented the petition of Susanah M. Houser, of Stokes. Referred to the Committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Shober, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to restore to credit Joshua Pinion of Wilkes.

Saturday, Dec. 6.—The proposition of the other House, to appoint a joint select committee to inquire into the expediency of changing the present mode of receiving lists of taxable property; ascertaining the value of lands; and amending the revenue laws, was agreed to.

Mr. Meares, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to regulate costs on petitions for dower and partition.

Mr. Wellborn, from the joint select committee on the subject, reported a bill fixing the price hereafter to be paid for vacant lands, and permitting the entry of certain swamp lands.

Monday, Dec. 8.—The following engrossed bills passed their several readings, and were ordered to be enrolled: The bill concerning the Treasurer of Public Buildings, and the County Trustee of Buncombe county; the bill to incorporate Chorazin Chapter, No. 13; and the bill to legitimate Joseph Smith and Mary Bentley of Burke county.

Mr. Mears, from the same committee, reported the bill for the better regulation of retailing spirituous liquors, with sundry amendments.

Mr. Burgin, presented a bill to extend the provisions of the act of 1822, granting further time to perfect titles to lands within this State.

Mr. McBane, from the committee on Education, reported the bill to provide for the education of the poor children of North-Carolina, without amendment.

Mr. Wellborn presented the petition of sundry citizens of the counties of Wilkes and Ashe, praying assistance to keep up the stage road from Wilkesborough to the Tennessee line.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.—On motion of Mr. Shober, the committee on Agriculture were instructed to inquire into the best means of promoting agriculture and domestic manufactures; and also if any measures can be adopted for the encouragement of the growth of wool.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.—Mr. Shober,

from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to acquire to Susanah M. Houser, of Stokes, each property as she may acquire; which was read the first time.

Mr. Love presented a bill to alter and amend the act of 1826, prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians; Mr. Gray, a bill authorizing the justices of the County Courts of Randolph, Moore and Montgomery to appoint commissioners to run and establish the line between said counties;

Mr. Love presented a resolution in favor of Thomas Brown; which was agreed to and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Love presented a resolution in favor of James Bryson, jr. which was read and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to compel the major general to review the regiments of Davidson county separately was amended on motion of Mr. Smith of Davidson and Mr. Burgin, read the second and third times and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 4.—The engrossed bill to restore to credit William Ferrell, of Montgomery, was read the second time and rejected.

On motion of Mr. Alexander, the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, that the real plaintiff in an action of ejectment may recover the mesne profits of the land in such action.

Mr. Gaston presented the memorial of the Religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, of New Garden Yearly meeting, protesting against being compelled to bear arms.

Friday, Dec. 5.—The bill regulating the taking of depositions; the bill to repeal in part, the 3d section of an act passed in 1806, to revise the Militia Laws of this State, relative to the Infantry, and to repeal the 9th and 10th sections of an act passed in 1813, to amend the Militia laws; were respectively read the second and third times and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Williams presented a bill to compel the Major General to review each regiment in the County of Davidson, separately.

Mr. Graham presented a bill requiring the oaths of two disinterested witnesses for the removal of salts. Read the first time.

Mr. Newland presented a bill to legitimate Joseph Smith and Mary Bentley of Burke. Read the first time.

Mr. Gary, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably on the petition of Andrew Walker, of Mecklenburg. Concurred in.

Mr. Latham moved to instruct the same committee to inquire into the expediency of making persons who stay executions equally liable with the securities; which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Bogle, the committee of Finance were instructed to enquire into the propriety of increasing the tax on all Equestrian Performers, Stage Players, &c.

The bill to alter the name of George P. Coppedge, of Anson, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

Saturday, Dec. 6.—The engrossed bill to restore Joshua Pinion, of Wilkes, to credit, was postponed indefinitely on its first reading.

Mr. Clayton presented a bill concerning the treasurer of public buildings, and the county trustee of Buncombe county; and Mr. Mendenhall, a bill to incorporate Chorazin Chapter No. 13, in the town of Greensborough; which passed their several readings, and were ordered to be engrossed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Fisher in the Chair, on the bill for the better organization of the Supreme Court; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill with sundry amendments. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Allison presented a bill to alter the time of holding certain terms of the County Court of Iredell; which was read the first time and laid on the table.

Mr. Nash, from the Judiciary committee, made a report, recommending the rejection of the bill for the relief of wives in cases where husbands neglect to provide for the support of their families; which was concurred in.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.—Mr. Nash presented a bill to declare the effect of a noli prosequi upon an indictment; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Wyche presented a bill supplementary to the several acts now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors, and also further to mitigate the severity of executions.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.—The bill requiring the county trustees of Davidson and Rowan to pay the jurors of said counties, passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Allison, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of 1820, directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain cases; and also into the expediency of making provision by law

for the relief of insolvent persons confined in prison for the fine and costs of State prosecutions.

Mr. Saltsclair presented the petition of sundry citizens of Wilkes county, praying for an appropriation to repair the public road leading from Holman's ford across the Brushy mountains. Referred.

Mr. Cleghorn presented a bill requiring the major general of the 4th division to review the regiments of Rowan county at the usual regimental muster grounds.

On motion of Mr. Studman, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relating to merchants and retailers as to authorize merchants, paying a store house, to sell spirits by the small measure.

Mr. Boykin, from the Military committee, reported the bill to place Quakers, Moravians, Mennonists and Dunkards on equal footing with the other freemen of the State, without amendment.

Mr. Boykin also made a report, requesting to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the religious society of Friends of New Garden, Guilford county; which was agreed to.

The engrossed bill making provision for compensating jurors, so far as regards the counties of Lincoln, Moore, Rutherford and Anson, was, on motion of Mr. Newland, postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Newland presented a resolution in favor of Christopher Bottles, of Burke. Referred.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Fisher, and adopted:

Whereas there exists no history of events that transpired in this State subsequent to the year 1776; and whereas it is due to the character of the State, and to the memory of our patriotic ancestors that their sacrifices and achievements in the cause of liberty should be authentically transmitted to posterity: Therefore,

Resolved, That a joint select committee be appointed, with instructions to enquire into the propriety of adopting some measure to encourage the publication of such a work; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Congress......Nothing has as yet transpired in congress worthy of special notice. In the H. of R. on the 3d inst. the several points in the President's message, were referred to appropriate committees. The subject of organizing the militia, which was taken up at the last session, was referred to a select committee, and instructions sent to the committee on military pensions, to revise and amend the existing laws on that subject. On Thursday the several standing committees were appointed, and a few resolutions of a public nature were laid upon the table. On Friday, Mr. Long offered a resolution, to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the duty on salt and molasses, which was rejected without debate—ayes 36, noes 102. The N. Journal is of opinion, from this vote, that the tariff will not be touched during the present session. In Senate, on Friday, Mr. Johnson of Ky. obtained leave to bring in a bill for the repair and preservation of the Cumberland Road, for erecting toll gates, &c.

In the Senate, on Monday, a special committee on French spoliation was chosen by ballot; and the senate went into the choice of the standing committees, by ballot. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Gilmer offered a resolution, for obtaining information relative to the military academy at West Point; and Mr. Allen, one on the subject of reducing the duty on tea; a message was received from the President, inclosing a statement of the various works of internal improvement, commenced or projected; Mr. Chilton submitted a resolution for the appointment of a Commissioner in each State, whose duty it should be to make inquiry, and submit annual reports, as to the internal condition of the several States, with a view to regulate the appropriations for the benefit of the States; but the resolution was promptly rejected.

The following are some of the most important committees in the House of Representatives.

Committee on Elections.—Messrs. Anderson, of Maine, Alston, Claiborne, Phelps, Stower, Davenport, of Ohio, and Randolph, of New Jersey.

Committee of Ways and Means.—Messrs. McDuffie, Sprague, Verplanck, Dwight, Brent, Gilmer, and Smyth, of Va.

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. McCoy, Whittlesey, Barber, of Con. Clark, of N. Y. McIntire, Ramsar and Lea.

Committee of Commerce.—Messrs. Campbell, Newton, Gorham, Barney, Harvey, Sutherland and De Graff.

Committee on the Public Lands.—Messrs. Isaacs, Vinton, Jennings, Duncan, Shepperd, Hunt and Gurley.

Committee on the Post Office.—Messrs.

McKee, Yancy, Marshall, Conner, McGee, Hodges and Russell.

Committee for the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Alexander, of Va. and Washington.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. P. F. Barbour, Buchanan, Rives, Wickliffe, Kerr, Storrs, and Bell.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Wolfe, Dickinson, Tucker, of N. J. Fry, Healey, Wingate and Sloane.

Committee on Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Johnson of New York, J. S. Barbour, Gale, Maynard, Barnard, Bartley and Chambers.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Buckner, Moore of Ala. Earl, Storer, Bates of Missouri, Nuckolls and Blake.

Committee Manufactures.—Messrs. Malley, Stevenson of Pa. Condict, Moore of Ky. Wright of N. York, Standberry and Martin.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Messrs. McLean, McKee, Carson, Daniel, Swan, Lumpkin, and Smith of Indiana.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Everett, Taylor, Archer, Sergeant, Owen, Polk and Wilde.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Desha, Floyd of Ga. Hobbie, Orr and Buck.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hoffman, Bartlett, Crowninshield, Carter, Miller, Darley, and Ripley.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Roane, Wilson of Md. Barlow, Mariandale, Merwin and Culpeper.

Committee on the Territories.—Messrs. Strong, Clarke of Ky. Wright of Ohio, Green, Garrow, Armstrong and Fort.

Committee on Military Pensions.—Messrs. Mitchell of Pen. Bates, of Mass. Lawrence, Long, Lecompte, Forward and Markell.

Committee of Revision and unfinished business.—Messrs. Pearce, Reid and Pierston.

Committee of Accounts.—Messrs. Allen, Plant, and Anderson of Pa.

Committee on the Fifth Census.—Messrs. Storrs, Buchanan, Holmes, Little, Daniel, Johns and Duncan.

Committee on the Militia.—Thompson of Gen. Finlay, Ward, McHatton, Tacker, of S. C. Taliaferro, and King.

Georgia Legislature.—Among other bills introduced into the present Legislature of Georgia, we notice the following:—A Bill, to compel the Solicitors and Attorney General to give bond and security—and, To compel the purchasers of personal property that is mortgaged to give bond to the mortgagee.

To compel justices of the peace to give bonds for the payment of money collected by them.

To change the time of the meeting of the Legislature to the 3d Monday in November.

To repeal the act establishing the Office of Civil Engineer.

To abolish penitentiary confinement.

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have obtained Licences to practise the Law, during the present term of this Court:—

In the County Courts.—Jesse Speight, of Greene, M. Patton, of Buncomb, and Sam. F. Wilson, of Craven.

In the Superior Courts.—Richd. E. Fortune, of Buncombe, and William J. Anderson, of Cumberland; and John H. Wheeler, of Hertford.

Mexico.—Intelligence has been received at Philadelphia from Mexico, which states, that satisfactory information had been received by the government of that republic, of the intention of Spain to endeavor to re-conquer that country. Preparations were every where making to repel the threatened invasion.

Commodore Porter was still at Vera Cruz at the last dates, in command of the Mexican squadron.

Augusta, Geor. Dec. 8......A few months past, it was a very general impression that the cotton crop of this year would not exceed that of the last, which fell short of the crop of 1826 by nearly 300,000 bales. It is now believed that the opinion was erroneous—that the present crop will be a full one, but little, if any, inferior to that of 1826. The quality is superior to any of the crops of late years. Great quantities have arrived within ten days, several of the warehouses averaging in their receipts 200 bales per day. The price is not altered from our last quotations, being from 8 1-2 to 9 1-2.

In consequence of the rise of grain in Europe, reported in the accounts received by the *Roman*, at New-York, all the Flour that could be bought in Baltimore on the 1st inst. at or under \$7 50, was immediately taken. An offer of 27 1-2 cts. per gallon for 100 bbls. Whiskey, was refused the same day.

Salisbury:

DECEMBER 23, 1828.

Christmas.—We have been requested to say, that most of the citizens of Salisbury will shut their stores and shops, and suspend their business, on Thursday next, the 26th inst. it being CHRISTMAS DAY. It is expected there will be preaching in town, during the day; if so, the bell will be rung.

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Owing to a pressure of other matters, we are again obliged to defer the insertion of the extracts from the 7th annual report of the Free Bible Society.

For the same reason we have omitted, this week, the list of premiums offered by the Lincoln Agricultural Society; as also some other articles, which we had intended should have gone in this week; among which is the report on the condition of the State Bank.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The grand jury of McIntosh county, Georgia, have presented Judge Davies, with their best wishes for his health and prosperity.

Among the members elected to the next congress from the state of New-York, is one who bears the notorious and detested name of Benedict Arnold, and unluckily he is a General, too;—and, furthermore, he is unfortunately an Adams man!

Wile P. Mangum, Esq. of Orange county, has been elected Judge of the Superior Courts, in place of Judge Rufin, resigned. He had no opposition.

Gov. Clinton.—Dr. Hosack is preparing to publish a Memoir of the life of the late Gov. Clinton.

United States Telegraph.—The Jackson Central Committee of the District of Columbia, have bestowed a merited tribute on Gen. Green, editor of the U. S. Telegraph, for the valuable services of that paper in the cause of Jackson and Reform.

The Chambersburg (Penn.) Bank, has been robbed of a considerable sum of money. David Slider has been apprehended on suspicion of being the robber, and a reward of fifty dollars has been offered for Jno. V. Benjamin, supposed to be an accomplice.

Yellow Fever.—At the last dates from Gibraltar, this horrid pestilence was still raging there. On the 19th Oct. there were 1121 people afflicted with the fever; 86 had died of it.

In the account of the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, it appears that the amount received by Messrs. Gales & Seaton for printing, during the last year, was \$37,622 69 cents.

The Rev. Reuben Post, of Washington, has been elected Chaplain to the House of Representatives: the vote stood, for Mr. Post 97, for Rev. Mr. Danforth 73.

Indian War.—The Pawnee Indians, a stout athletic race, have declared war against the whites: about 1500 warriors have gone on an excursion to intercept the traders on the Santa Fe road, and intend to fall on the frontier settlements of Arkansas and Red River with a determination to scalp every white person they may meet. These Indians inhabit the plains of Arkansas, and are divided into three bands: they are said to be destitute of true courage. They may commit some murders; but must soon be reduced by our troops.

Georgia.—The Electors of this State gave an unanimous vote for Andrew Jackson as President; but for Vice President, 7 voted for Judge Smith of South Carolina, and 2 for John C. Calhoun.

William B. Giles has been re-elected Governor of Virginia: Gov. Giles 157, scattering 65.

Territory of Huron.—A bill is before Congress, for forming a new Territory from Michigan, to be called Huron. The territory lies between the Michigan and Huron lakes.

Mr. Adams, it is reported, intends taking up his residence at Washington, after he goes out as President. 'Mrs. Adams' health is delicate; and it is supposed the climate of Washington is more congenial with her constitution, than that of Massachusetts.

A mad dog was lately killed near Camden; he bit several other dogs, and a negro child.

Piracy.—By the latest accounts from the West Indies, it appears that daily accounts were received at St. Thomas and St. Croix, of vessels taken and plundered by pirates. A United States vessel of war is much needed there, to protect American commerce.

South Carolina.—H. L. Pinkney, David Sloan, Green B. Colvin, John McComb, Sanders Glover, William Johnson, David R. Evans, William Pope, Arthur P. Hayne, Wad. Hampton, jr. and John Stewart, were, on the 2d inst. elected by the legislature of S. Carolina, Electors, who, on the next day, gave their votes unanimously for Andrew Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President of the U. States.

Virginia Legislature.—The people of Virginia having decided by their votes, that a Convention shall be called to alter and amend their Constitution, the legislature have taken up the subject, with the view of entering into some preparatory measures for calling the proposed Convention. Another important subject is before the legislature; which is a resolution for amending the Constitution of the United States, so as to make the President ineligible to a re-election, and extending his term to six years.

On the 8th inst. Gov. Iredell sent a message to the legislature, stating that one year since his election as Gov. expired on the 7th; and suggesting whether it would not be expedient for the legislature to adopt some measure to settle the question, whether the Governor's term of office expires on the termination of 12 calendar months from his qualification, or whether the session of the legislature, like the term of a court, is to be considered as but one day. The message was referred to a joint select committee, composed of Messrs. Shober, Meares, and Brown, of the senate; and Messrs. Graham, Spruill, and Vail, of the commons.

Columbia, S. C. Dec. 5.—Cotton 83 to 94; corn 40 to 45; wheat 75 to 100; flour 5 1/2 to 8 1/2; bacon 8 to 10; whiskey 37 to 45; salt, 87. At Cincinnati, Ohio, 20th ult. Flour 5.50. Pork 2.50 to 3.

Cotton, in New-Orleans, last dates, 94 to 10 for Louisiana and Mississippi crops.

Flour, in Baltimore, 8th inst. 7.50 to 7.50. In Alexandria, 9th, \$7.12, to 7.16.

The total amount of cotton imported into New York from January 1, to November 30, was 148,786 bales, same period last season, 205,490 do. being a decrease of 48,703 bales.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.
On Friday, the 3d inst., the first balloting for Governor and Lieut. Gov. took place at Raleigh, N. C. The following returns are in addition to what we have heretofore published of the Presidential election:

John Owen 43 46 71 83 93 96
Richard D. Spaight, 50 55 80 89 93 92
Montfort Stokes, 39 29 19 11 withdrawn
James Mebane, 28 23 11
Willis Alston, 24 19 withdrawn
Scattering, 6 0 2 4 5 2

W. should have been better pleased, had a Western man succeeded; but as the East, in this, as in all other instances, are to enjoy the exclusive honor and emolument of office in the state, we rejoice to see such a man as Maj. Owen made choice of. He is a gentleman of very respectable talents and acquirements, urbane in his manners, exemplary in his private walk, and possessing liberal and expanded views of national and state policy. In short, we feel assured that he will well sustain the high character of the State, whose Chief Magistrate he has been chosen. It is as honorable to the legislature, as it is flattering to the pride of Maj. Owen, that he was not at Raleigh when the election took place, but was occupied about his private concerns at home, in Bladen county, unengaged in, and unapprized of, the arts practiced, and the efforts used, at the capital, during the pendency of the election. Thus ought it ever to be,—the really meritorious and unpretending citizen, should be elevated to office in preference to him who seeks and trafficks for honors and emoluments.

Immediately on Maj. Owen's election as Governor, an express was despatched for him; he reached Raleigh on Thursday, and was sworn into office the next day.

The following returns are in addition to what we have heretofore published of the Presidential election:

New-York.—Jackson 140,763, Adams 135,413; Jackson's majority 5,350.

New-Hampshire.—Adams 24,076, Jackson 20,692; Adams majority 3,384.

Rhode Island.—Adams 2,548, Jackson 695; Adams majority 1,853.

Pennsylvania.—Jackson 101,652, Adams 50,848; Jackson's majority 50,804.

Delaware.—Adams 4,769, Jackson 4,348; Adams majority 421.

Maryland.—Adams 25,537, Jackson 24,565; Adams majority 972.

It will have been seen in our last week's paper, that of the 261 Electoral votes, Jackson received 173, Adams 83. A majority of 95 for Jackson; from an estimate in the N. York Enquirer, it appears that of the People's votes, in all the states of the Union, Jackson has received upwards of 1,270,000 majority! What a tremendous defeat to the coalition!

Duty on Salt and Molasses.—On Friday, the 3d inst. Mr. Lora, member for this district, submitted a resolution in the House of Representatives of the U. States, referring it to the committee on manufactures to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the duty on salt and molasses; which was rejected without debate; yeas 38, nays 102.

Stephen D. Miller, Esq. has been elected Governor of South Carolina, without opposition. Robert V. Hayne has been re-elected to the U. States Senate from that state.

There was a splendid illumination in Knoxville, Tennessee, on Wednesday, the 3d inst. it being the day on which the Presidential Electors throughout the Union met, and elected the Patriot Hero of Orleans President of the Republic,—and on which the fate of the Adams and Clay dynasty was sealed. Minute guns, from a field piece, were fired for each state that voted for Jackson—not forgetting the one vote in Maine.

Green Peas were selling in the city of Savannah, on the 7th inst. at \$1 a peck. Where did they grow?

Juvenile Murder.—In Herkimer county, New-York, on the 17th ult. a boy aged 5 years only, son of Mrs. Lepper, being left in the house where a colored infant was lying in a cradle, took the child out of doors, because it cried, and killed it with an axe, chopping its leg off, and otherwise greatly mangleing it. The little culprit was put in jail.

Information is requested, respecting the residence, if living, of Isaac Pierson and Cyrus Munger, who left Madison county, state of New-York, in February, 1823, on a peddling trip through the Western country; since which time they have been heard of but once; they were then at Caldwell's Bridge, Tennessee, showing wax figures for a living. Pierson is 40 years old, and has a family; Munger about 30, and single. Information of them may be sent to Haynes Lord, Utica, New-York.

There has been a favorable change of weather, within a few days back. cool and pleasant days, and frosty nights. Ice was formed within doors, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Our citizens were busily engaged in putting away their pork, with a reasonable probability of saving it, where a little care and much salt was used. Saving those who suffered by the calamitous conflagration here some weeks since, and a few who have not yet recovered from their Presidential disappointment, all faces are cheerful, and all hearts palpitate with lively hopes of most glorious times, since Jackson is elected President.

LEGISLATIVE.
Raleigh, Dec. 16.—On Saturday last, the 15th inst. William Bladen, Esq. was re-elected Treasurer of the State for the ensuing year, without opposition. On the same day, James Grant, Esq. was also re-elected Comptroller of the Treasury, without opposition.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Rowan, a resolution has been adopted by the House of Commons, recommending to the members of the Legislature to appear clothed in Romanesque, for the purpose of encouraging domestic industry and promoting a spirit of economy in our State. A bill is before the House of Commons to mitigate the severity of executions, and for the further relief of insolvent debtors. It provides, that for all debts contracted after the 1st day of May, next, no execution shall be levied on any crop while growing or standing in the field, except executions issued on attachments. It further provides, that when any executions issued on land, to satisfy any debt contracted after the 1st day of May, next, the crop standing on the land at the time of sale, be deemed the property of the defendant, who shall retain the right to secure it, but shall not commit waste or retain possession of any house. Such crops, in both cases, liable to seizure, after being severed from the freehold. The bill provides, also, that for any debt contracted after the above period, ten bushels of Corn or Wheat, and 10 lbs. of Beef, Pork or Bacon, for his wife and for each child living with him, shall be excepted in the oath to be taken, or the schedule to be rendered by any insolvent debtor.

The Committee on Internal Improvements, on motion of Mr. Hinton, has been instructed to enquire into the expediency of improving the navigation of Neuse River, from Smithfield to Coleridge.

THE MARKETS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 11.—Cotton, 3 75 a 9; Beef, fresh in market, 3 a 6 cents; Bacon, 6 to 8; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 40 to 45; flour, 5 1/2 a 6; whiskey, 35 a 37. United States bank notes, 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. premium.
Charlotte, Dec. 13.—Upland cotton 9 1/2 a 10 1/2; whiskey, 31 to 32; bagging, 42 inch, 22 a 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 30 to 31 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 27 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 13 to 15; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80.—North Carolina bills, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent. do.
Cheraw, Dec. 10.—Cotton, 8 1/2 to 9; bacon, 8 to 10; flour, 4 1/2 a 5 per barrel; corn, 40; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 30 to 35; whiskey 30 a 37; beef, 3 to 4; butter 10 to 12 1/2; tallow, 8; coffee, 17 to 19; sugar, 10 to 12; flaxseed, 70.—Cotton comes freely and ready sale. Corn little coming to market and good sale. Bacon but a small quantity in store and commands ready sale and scarcely any in market and in considerable demand.

Camden, Dec. 13.—Cotton, 9 1/2 a 10; wheat \$1 12 1/2; Flour \$3.50, out of the wagon; corn 40; Salt 8 cents; Oats, 30.
Petersburg, Dec. 13.—Our market, especially for wheat and flour, is becoming rather more languid; and we quote the former article at \$1 20 a \$1 35, and the latter \$5 50 a \$7. Cotton has also declined a shade, and may be quoted at \$1 2 a 94 cents. Very little doing in the tobacco market. Corn may be rated at \$2, a \$2.25, per barrel.

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MARRIED.
On the 13th ult. by Joseph Lowrance, Esq. Mr. Peter Reas to Miss Susannah Huffman, daughter of Maj. George Huffman; all of Lincoln county. Also, on the same day, by Philip Whitener, Esq. Mr. David Fry to Miss Emma Scarlett. Also, on the 30th ult. by M. Hull, Esq. Mr. Josiah Probst, of Lincoln, to Miss Margaret Gross, of Burke. Also, on the 4th inst. by John Seagle, Esq. Mr. Henry Link to Miss Catharine Rouck, daughter of Mr. Peter Rouck.

In this county on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Daniel Sherer, Mr. Joseph Lantz to Miss Rachel Beaver. Also, on the same day, Mr. Matthew Plumer to Miss Nancy Pinkston.

All persons having NEGROES in possession, belonging to the estate of Wm. C. Love, dec'd. are requested to deliver them, on Monday, the 29th day of December, 1828, at the plantation where said dec'd. lived, on the Yadkin river. Said Negroes will be divided on that day; and some of them hired then, or on the 1st of January.
1w D. F. CALDWELL.

MASONIC.
The 27th of December, being the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, will be celebrated by the Brethren of — Lodge, in Concord. There will be, on the occasion, a Procession, and a Dinner. Members of adjoining Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.
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The Rev. Mr. Ryland has been elected Chaplain to the United States Senate for the present session; the vote stood, for Mr. Ryland 29; for Rev. Mr. John S. 1.

It is painful to see a man die.
This is becoming to them only, who had the courage to stand with the living man.
Also! also! great Robert Oa.
The people have forgotten you!
You have no reason to complain,
For you did not abandon them!
And as for us, and blow for blow,
Is Equity with friend and foe. TALLO.

Late from Europe.—The ship Roth and Mary has arrived at Philadelphia from Hamburg, in 35 days. By this arrival, a letter has been received, dated Hamburg, Oct. 25th, which states: "This morning a courier arrived, bringing the news that the army of the Grand Visier, sent to relieve Choumli, has been beaten by the Russians, and that Varna capitulated on the 11th Oct." This news comes in rather a questionable shape; and we shall not be surprised to find, by the next arrival, that in stead of Varna having capitulated, the Russians have been compelled to raise the siege.

Old Dominion.
Latest.....The editor of the N. York Enquirer has received English papers to the 1st Nov. The most important news is the capture of Varna, by the Russians. The fortress was stormed, and partly destroyed by being blown up. This is a very important advantage gained by the Russians over the Turks.

Wheat and Flour still continue up, and no prospect of falling soon.

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ALMANACK: 1829.

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